The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXth Year.] THURSDAY, *January* 10, 1765. [N°. 1027.]

From the North Briton, N° CCI.

CONverſing the other Day with an eminent Lawyer, on ſome Points lately agitated, he obſerved that *the King pays no Coſts.* At firſt this did not particularly ſtrike me, but reflecting on it at home, I could not refrain offering a few Thoughts on a Point of Law which I take to be of the laſt Conſequence to the internal Peace of this Kingdom, and the Liberty and Property of its Inhabitants.

Groundleſs Proſecutions, and falſe Informations, at the Suit of the Crown, by which the MOST INNOCENT are liable to be *proſecuted* in Courts of Law, *without Hope or Redreſs*, have ſo frequently occurred, that it is full Time to conſider their Scope and Tendency; and if they ſhould be diſcovered to be Evils of the moſt dangerous and oppreſſive Nature, it is not doubted but ſuch proper Remedies will be applied as will hereafter preſerve us from Calamities that take their Riſe, and chief Encouragement, from the Miſapplication of a Maxim in our common Law, THE KING PAYS NO COSTS.

This Maxim, like the reſt of our Law, is built on the beſt Conſideration; but the uſual Concluſion drawn from it, viz. *That the Servants of the Crown ſhall pay no Coſts in Actions brought at his Majeſty's Suit*, is, in my Opinion, neither founded on that Maxim, nor the Laws of Juſtice. This I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, by briefly comparing that Poſition with another immediately connected with it——THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.

The *King*, ſays our Law, can do no Wrong, yet nobody has yet been bold and abſurd enough to infer from thence, that *Miniſters* can do no Wrong, when acting in the *name* of the King; or that they ought not to be anſwerable for the Injuſtice they may commit under that high Sanction. If *Miniſters*, then, cannot ſcreen themſelves, by the Uſe of their Maſter's Name, from anſwering the Calls of Juſtice when they oppreſs, why ſhould the Servants of theſe Servants, the miniſterial Declaimers at the Bar, be ſecure under the like Circumſtances, from indemnifying the injured? The King, in our Law Books, is ſuppoſed immortal and impeccable. He can neither die, nor do a Wrong. That *ſuch* a perfect Perſon ſhould not be liable to pay Coſts is truly reaſonable, becauſe *he* cannot bring againſt his Subjects any falſe or oppreſſive Action. *He* that cannot do Wrong, cannot merit any legal Adjudication againſt him; but this *neither* quadrates with his Miniſters of State, *nor* their Servants in Weſtminſter-Hall. We know it too ſeverely that his Miniſters have often proſtituted his Authority in ſanctifying the moſt tyrannical Acts of Oppreſſion; and I believe we have all ſeverely felt, too, that Attornies General have frequently brought the moſt vexatious Actions, in the Name of the King, againſt the moſt innocent and loyal of his Subjects. No Plea of his Majeſty's Authority can ſcreen the former from making Reparation, and I am ſure it is equally conſiſtent with Equity, that in the latter Caſe, no Attorney General ſhould be exempt from the Payment of Coſts, which they have wantonly obliged an innocent Perſon to expend merely becauſe they have thought fit to bring the Action in the *Name* of the *King*! A Lord Chief Jefferies, if he were alive, might poſſibly encourage, againſt Conviction, *any* Extenſion of that equitable Maxim, *the King ſhall pay no Coſts*, for the ſake of preſerving from Juſtice ſome overbearing N-RT-N of the Law, or ſcreening, from Reparation, ſome baſe and treacherous Informer; whether he be a Twitcher, a Perjurer, a Kidgell, a Scott, or a Currie: But ſince no upright Judge would countenance or continue any Practice contrary to the moſt clear and poſitive Decrees of unprejudiced Reaſon, and the Evidence of his own Senſes, I ſhall not be fearful of incurring the Diſpleaſure of our preſent Diſpenſers of Juſtice, in attempting to ſearch to the Bottom the Foundation of a Miſapprehenſion, in my Opinion, ſo big with Evil, and ſo pregnant with Oppreſſion.

That *the King ſhall pay no Coſts* I have admitted to be reaſonable, becauſe *he* CANNOT *do wrong*, but will theſe Premiſes bear this Concluſion, *the* ATTORNEY GENERAL *ſhall pay no Coſts, who* CAN *do wrong?* Though the KING can do no Wrong, yet an ATTORNEY GENERAL can bring a *vexatious Action* and lay a *falſe Information*, to the Ruin of an abſolutely innocent Perſon; this, too, he can do in the Name of the King; yet where is the Man who can give a convincive Reaſon that he ought not to pay Coſts whenever he does ſo? The Propoſitions reſpecting the King and the Attorney, are ſo exceedingly oppoſite, that it is wonderful the one ſhould ever be ſuppoſed a proper Concluſion from the other! Sure I am, that our greateſt Lawyers agree, that it is a *certain* Rule in the Law, never to be departed from on any Conſideration whatever, that *no Maxim is to be ſo underſtood or explained, that it ſhould be productive of general Injuſtice*; why then, in the Name of Equity, ſhould this Maxim, *the King pays no Coſts*, be ſo far extended beyond its natural Meaning, as to protect the *Attorney General* from the Payment of Coſts, in Caſes where Juſtice calls for their being awarded?

It is indeed true, that there is no Precedent for condemning the Attorney General in Coſts in any ſuch Caſe, but it is as true, that there IS *no Statute*, *no Maxim in Law*, nor (I believe) *no Rule of Court*, to protect him from the paying of COSTS, AND EVEN DAMAGES TO BOOT, wherever Equity requires a Determination of that kind. An Attorney General has no better Title to do wrong than any other Perſon whatever, why then ſhould he not be equally bound to indemnify thoſe whom he may officially injure? It may, perhaps be eaſily accounted for, why there is no Precedent in favour of Innocence and Juſtice againſt an Attorney General in ſuch Caſes, but if the Practice ſhould appear to be a moſt crying Oppreſſion, it would be utterly unaccountable if it then remained unrectified.

Before the Revolution, the Judges held their Commiſſions *during Pleaſure* only, and conſequently dared not ſo far diſoblige the Miniſtry, as to make ſuch an equitable Order againſt the Attorney General, who always receives his Inſtructions from the Government, and is too frequently a Minion of the Miniſter's. Why that beaten Path has not been deviated from, ſince that happy Period, I cannot ſay. Cuſtom, I fear, is a more prevalent Argument in every Station and Department of Life, than it ought to be. But, as neither *Law* has introduced, nor *Equity* warrants, any Privilege in Favour of the Attorney General, in Caſes of RIGHT and WRONG, I do not doubt but our preſent Bench of patriot Judges, will break through this Practice, if on a more mature Deliberation, they find it inconſiſtent with Juſtice, and baneful to the Liberty and Property of the Subject.

Of late, ſome Oppreſſions of the Crown, which had eſcaped the Vigilance of former Times, have met with a proper Check, and why this important Point, relative to the Attorney General's Office, ſhould not now be more narrowly ſcrutinized, I can ſee no juſt Cauſe. The many late Determinations againſt the Violence of Men in Power, give us great Ground to hope for Succeſs in this intereſting Matter, if the Queſtion was fairly ſtated for a legal Deciſion. In ſuch a Caſe, I can form no doubt of the equitable Diſpoſition of our Judges, nor of their Readineſs to hear and duly ponder, whatever can be reaſonably alledged againſt any Miſtake, that may have creeped into Practice, from the Inattention or Inaccuracy of their Predeceſſors: Neither can I be dubious of the nice Diſcernment of our Jurors, if it ſhould be thought a neceſſary Step to have Recourſe to that farther Remedy the Law has afforded; I mean Acceſs to the Judgment of our Country, *in a Trial by Jury*.

Wherever an Injury is *actually* done, or only *ſuppoſed* to be done, There *muſt* be a LEGAL Method of obtaining *Relief*; or, at leaſt, a *Judgment* in the Caſe; becauſe the Law abhors final Injuſtice. The KING is juſt without Exception—uniformly and univerſally juſt, it cannot, therefore, be *his* Will, that any of his People ſhould be finally denied Juſtice; and therefore, too, the Subject muſt be entitled to the ſame Juſtice againſt the Attorney General, as againſt any other Perſon whomſoever. As there is no Law, ſo is there no Reaſon to be ſhewn, why this miniſterial Officer ſhould be endowed with a Privilege to *ruin* his Majeſty's Subjects, by involving them in *oppreſſive Proſecutions*; obliging them to ſacrifice their *Time* and *Property* in Courts of Law; to the *inconceivable Damage* of the COMMONWEALTH, and the *irreparable Loſs* of the LITIGANT's FAMILY.

Since then, the Law (as I have already obſerved) allows no Violence to paſs unrepaired, there muſt be in *this Point*, as well as in *any other*, Refuge, BY ACTION OF DAMAGE on the Caſe; and thereby the Queſtion would naturally come under the Cognizance of a Jury, each of whom would moſt certainly, and equitably, make the Caſe their own; and give their Voices in ſuch a Manner as ſhould be conſiſtent with Juſtice; and, as *they* would wiſh the *Plaintiff* ſhould do, were *he* to decide upon a *ſimilar* Cauſe of theirs.

The Miſchief that gave Riſe to my conſidering this Caſe—(a Caſe, I believe, never before treated on!)—is, indiſputably, of a very threatening Nature; and as hurtful as alarming. It menaces us in the Streets, diſturbs us in our Houſes, and diſquiets us in our Buſineſs. If ſo unjuſt a Privilege, in Favour of the Attorney General, was abſolutely eſtabliſhed by a Statute, it would be the *Duty* of every *freeborn Engliſhman* to ſpare no Pains in obtaining a Repeal of ſo inequitable a Law. But in Fact, there is no Law, and I hope never will be, to authorize ſuch a dangerous, ſuch a dreadful [illegible]. All the other Servants of the Crown are anſwerable for every Stretch of Power and Office—for their blundering Credulity, [illegible] malicious Oppreſſion—and why the ſame [illegible] ſhould not attend the Attorney General, no Man of Reaſon and Candour can [illegible]. If a poor Exciſeman commits a Miſtake to the Prejudice of his Neighbour, [illegible] the Wrong; in *ſome Caſes* [illegible] [illegible]. Yet a wicked Attorney [illegible] Virtue of paying no Coſts, [illegible] honeſt Families to Deſtruction, [illegible] their MONEY, their QUIET and [illegible]

[illegible]

... ſhould the Caſe where our Money is paſſed, why ſhould not the ſame equitable Rule take Place where our Honour is concerned? Why ſhould we not be put on a Par with the Attorney General? Or rather, why ſhould his Office entitle him to proſtitute the Name of the Fountain of Justice, in order to compaſs Injuſtice, or juſtify Oppreſſion? In fine, the more I reflect on the Power of Attorney Generals, and the Uſe they make of that Power, the more I ſee the Force of thoſe Words of Horne, the Tradeſman, where the Mother of Ajax tells the King,

"Peſt, my Son! dwells not in Camps alone,

"In Cities, Palaces and Courts of Juſtice,

"With Treachery and Treaſon [illegible]."

I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that I have only conſidered the Caſe of Attorney General, acting in the Name of the King, (and almoſt ever by the Inſtigation of wicked Miniſters) in the moſt oppreſſive Manner againſt his Subjects, becauſe the latter, tho' innocent, are obliged to pay their own Coſts: but it will be evident to every Man of common Senſe, that any anonymous Solicitor, or private Person intermeddling, by Information or Indictment to vex the Guiltleſs, ought to be, by the ſame Parity of Reaſon, ſubject to the ſame Coſts and Damages. If the great Avenger of Mankind is [illegible] of his Strong-hold, an immunity from Costs, there cannot reſt the ſmalleſt Shadow of Doubt, but that a private Informer acting on his own Footing, cannot plead, in any Caſe, an Exemption from ſo juſt an Appointment.

LONDON, September 22.

THE Monmouth, Clarke, from Virginia, was loſt going into Liverpool, but Part of the Cargo is ſaved.

Extract of a Letter brought home in the Merideth, Capt. Crump, from the Havannah.

"The Spaniards here are indefatigable in repairing the Fortifications, and adding new Works, which they boaſt to be impregnable. The whole Village of Guadalupe has been demoliſhed, in order to make room for a covered Way, clear from the City to Antonio Hill. The Fortreſs of the Cavannas is already finiſhed, with the Addition of ſeveral Half-moons, Baſtions, and other Works, Bomb-proof; and the Regulars, by freſh Reinforcements from Old Spain, amount to 15,000 [illegible], excluding a well trained Militia, and armed [illegible]."

Sept. 25. It is feared an immediate Impreſs for Seamen will be unavoidable, as thoſe hitherto [illegible] in are but very few, in Compariſon of the Number wanted to man the Ships daily putting in Commiſſion, which we are credibly informed, will amount to [illegible] of the Line.

Sept. 26. It is ſaid the State of the British Sugar Colonies, ſo far as relates to ſome burthenſome Taxes they at preſent labour under, and which the French and Dutch Iſlands are wholly exempted from, even to their ſtriking us in foreign Markets, is now under Conſideration.

[illegible]

We are informed a great Quantity of Goods, Ammunition, &c. will ſpeedily be embarked for New-York, in order to ſecure the important Poſts in North-America, lately ceded by the Indians to his Majeſty: Particularly thoſe of the Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, and Michillimakinac, which are of the greateſt Conſequence in ſecuring the Fur Trade, and the ſafe Settlement of our Traders and Frontier Colonies in that Quarter.

Oct. 6. We hear from France, that great Preparations are making at the ſeveral Docks for the Equipment of a powerful Navy.

We are informed that a certain patriotic Nobleman has now actually a Liſt of an eſſential Neceſſary of Life, of late ſo exorbitantly advanced in Price, as to be out of all Proportion with reſpect to the common Rate of Wages now paid to the laborious Mechanic. It is ſaid his Lordſhip has alſo a Scheme on foot, to regulate the London Markets by Commiſſioners, after the Pruſſian Method, ſelected from ſubſtantial Inhabitants of each Pariſh.

We hear that Orders are gone to Ireland for ſix different Ships to be immediately freighted with Beef, Pork, and Butter, for the London Market. This ſurely will reduce the Prices of theſe Articles, which are at preſent very exorbitant.

A Plan, we are told, is drawn up for the Conſideration of the Government, to employ all Felons in the various Coal-mines of the Kingdom, as the prodigious Scarcity of Hands has been the principal Means of enhancing the Price of that Article.

By the Britannia Packet, from the Havannah, there is Advice, that the Mortality among the Negroes is ceaſed; that the Fortifications towards the Sea are finiſhed, and 20,000 Workmen are employed in rendering the ſuture Approaches of an Enemy impracticable: Three new 74 Gun Ships were expected to be launched by the latter End of October.

Oct. 17. It is expected that the next Accounts from New York will adviſe the Removal of Grievances from the Trade of North-America, as we are informed Orders for that Purpoſe were diſpatched about three Weeks ago.

On Saturday ſeveral Pieces of Ordnance, of ſmall Bore, with their Carriages, Muſkets, Caſks of Balls, Barrels of Gunpowder, other military Stores, and Implements of Agriculture, &c. were ſhipped from the Tower Wharf for the Grenadines, and our other new Settlements abroad.

Laſt Saturday was obſerved by the Jews as a Day of Faſting and Humiliation, in order to atone and expiate for their Sins of the laſt Year, according to the Ordinance of Moſes, mentioned the xvith Chapter of Leviticus. It was kept in ſo ſtrict a Manner, that there was not an Iſraelite to be ſeen in the Streets from Friday Night at Six, to ſeven the next Evening; a great many of them were in the Synagogue all that Time; neither did any of them, during that Space of Time, either eat, drink, or even indulge themſelves with a Pinch of Snuff.

They write from Madrid of the 18th ult. that his Catholic Majeſty being determined to encourage the Art of Printing in his Dominions, has granted Mr. Eudalade Paradoll, of Barcelona, Letter-Founder, which Art he learned at Harlem in Holland, an annual Penſion of 100 Gold Piſtoles, with ſome Privileges, on Condition he teaches ſome Apprentices that Myſtery, who are to be appointed by the Government.

Oct. 17. All the Letters from the maritime Parts of Spain and France are filled with Accounts of the [illegible] Preparations at all their Ports.

[illegible] Quantity of heavy Artillery on the Company's Account.

[illegible] in India, the [illegible] Temporary Company.

BOSTON, December [illegible].

On Monday laſt one Jane Logan, travelling from [illegible], having with her a Bundle of Goods, containing Linen, Cambricks, Ribbons and Stockings, to the Amount of about [illegible] Dollars, was met with on the Road by a Ruffian, who preſented a Piſtol at her, ſwearing to take away her Life, if ſhe did not inſtantly deliver the Bundle, on which the poor Woman was obliged to deliver it. And, as ſoon as they received it, demanded her Money alſo, on which ſhe gave them all her Money, to the Amount of 30 Dollars, and then the Robbers made off. They appeared to be Seafaring Men, of about 30 Years of Age, one of which had on a dark Great Coat, and a black Wig; the other a Blue Jacket, and wore his own ſhort black Hair.

PROVIDENCE, (N.E.) December 8.

The laſt Accounts from the Havannah adviſe, that the Spaniards are ſecuring every Place there, by ſtrong Works, that appear any Way liable to Danger, in Caſe of an Attack: that four Spaniſh Men of War lately ſailed from thence for Old Spain, with about 15,000,000 of Dollars.

NEW-YORK, December [illegible].

PROMPTED by a Zeal for the public Endeavours, and taking into ſerious Conſideration the preſent declining State of our Trade, the vaſt Luxury introduced during the late War, our immenſe Importations, with the Want of ſufficient Staples for Returns, the extreme Scarcity of Caſh, the great Inconveniencies ariſing from the Prohibition of iſſuing our Paper Currency in the uſual Form, and the numerous Reſtrictions with which our Commerce is lately encumbered; ſeveral Gentlemen in this City conceived it of public Utility to form a Society for preventing, as far as poſſible, the calamitous Conſequences to be apprehended from ſuch complicated Evils; and for the better facilitating their laudable Deſign, to invite every Lover of his Country to aſſociate with them.

For this ſalutary Purpoſe, they have already formed a Society by the Name of *the Society for the promoting of Arts, Agriculture and Oeconomy in the Province of New-York in North America*; and for the fuller Explanation of their Conſtitution and Deſign, they think it expedient to acquaint the Public, that they have already eſtabliſhed ſeveral Rules for maintaining Order and Regularity in their Proceedings, appointed the neceſſary Officers for the Year enſuing, and opened a Subſcription the better to enable them to carry into Execution ſuch their public ſpirited Intentions.

They have further agreed to hold ſtated Meetings on the firſt Monday in every Month, when all Perſons of whatever Rank or Condition, are requeſted to offer to the Society, either in Perſon or by Letter directed to Mr. Kessam, their Secretary, ſuch Schemes or Propoſals as they conceive conducive to the public Intereſt.

The Society will give the greateſt Encouragement in their Power to the Manufacture of Linen, and hope to eſtabliſh this Beneficial Article on the moſt ſolid Foundation; which will increaſe the Value of Lands, employ our Poor, and ſave the Public large Sums unneceſſarily expended at a Time when Trade is at a Stand, and our Engliſh Debts increaſed to an intolerable Burden.

The Produce of our Lands being our natural Staple, and conſequently the Promotion of Agriculture, of the laſt Importance; this will be a Capital Object of the Society's attention.—While Europe enjoys the Advantage of thoſe vaſt Improvements which Experience has added to the Art of Huſbandry, there is ſcarce an Inſtance where we have ventured to deviate from the Common Road. Treatiſes abounding in the moſt profitable Diſcoveries are unknown to the Farmer, or from his Incapacity to make the proper Allowance for the Difference of Soil and Climate, neglected or deſpiſed. Hence ariſes the Neceſſity of actual Experiment to evince the Excellency of modern Huſbandry before we can be induced to adopt it. The Society by ſuitable Rewards will therefore endeavour to excite an Attention to this intereſting Subject; and they earneſtly entreat all Lovers of their Country, whoſe Situation furniſhes them with an Opportunity, to devote ſome Por-

tion of their Time in making uſeful Experiments, and communicating their Obſervations; which will always be moſt thankfully acknowledged.

The Fiſheries will alſo fall under our Conſideration; nor ſhall Mines and Minerals be neglected.

The Subject of Œconomy as a Matter of unſpeakable Moment will be amply conſidered, and it is to be hoped, ſome happy Expedients will be diſcovered to check the Progreſs of our Luxury and Extravagance.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, having generouſly offered a great Number of Premiums to the Britiſh Colonies, and ſome of them very conſiderable, which for Want of proper Publications are ſcarcely known amongſt us; a Correſpondence will be opened with that Society, and a Method concerted to recover the Premiums for the reſpective Gainers without their Trouble or Expence.

To render the Meetings of the Society the more uſeful and entertaining, it is intended, that after the Buſineſs of the Evening is finiſhed, Queſtions ſhall be propoſed on Topics peculiar to the Deſign of the Inſtitution, to be argued at the following Meeting, after the Concluſion of Buſineſs, which will afford an Opportunity of hearing a Variety of Sentiments on thoſe important Subjects.

Conſidering the happy Effects of the ſeveral Societies nearly of a ſimilar Nature, eſtabliſhed in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, by whoſe Encouragement many valuable Improvements have been carried to a Degree almoſt incredible; it is to be hoped the preſent Attempt, in Imitation of ſuch laudable Examples, will be crowned with proportionable Succeſs; and diffuſe amongſt us ſuch a Spirit of Emulation, Induſtry and Œconomy, as will be productive of the moſt beneficial Conſequences.

By Order of the Society,
BENJAMIN KISSAM, *Secretary.*

Dec. 20. Laſt Week, a Man of pretty good Appearance, went to ſeveral Shops in Town, where he choſe and agreed for Goods to a conſiderable Value, which he deſired to be packed up and got ready for him by the Time when he ſhould call for them, which was to be in a few Hours; but from each Place he took away with him ſome Articles, which he pretended an immediate Occaſion for, and was to pay for with the Reſt. By this Contrivance he carried off Goods from ſeveral Places, where he took Care to call no more; but at laſt being diſcovered, or ſuſpected, he was on Monday laſt taken up and carried before a Magiſtrate, who committed him to Jail.

Dec. 24. We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that upon the 29th of laſt Month, near Fifty Heads of the principal Families in and about that Place, entered into an Engagement to retrench the preſent uſual and unneceſſary Expences of Funerals and Mourning, as the giving of Scarfs, Gloves and Liquor at Funerals, and wearing black Apparel as Mourning; nothing but a black Crape round the Arm being allowed for the future. [*We hope this frugal Practice, which will be a Saving of many Thouſands to this Country, may univerſally prevail.*]

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 10.

One Day laſt Week, in the extreme Cold Weather, near the Head of *South-River*, a Negro Man of Mr. *Rutland*'s, was found Froze to Death, in the Snow.

The laſt Day of *December*, in that Remarkable ſudden Flaw of high Wind and Snow, a Schooner, from the Head of the Bay, was drove aſhore near *Hacket*'s Point, and the People on board (having loſt their Boat up the Bay) were there detain'd without any Fire, till the Friday after, when they got aſhore on the Ice, half Periſh'd.

Our Rivers and Bay are ſo full of Ice, that all Intercourſe with the Eaſtern Shore is cut off.

We have now a BRIDGE acroſs *Severn-River*, over which People paſs.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on the 29th of this Inſtant January, at the Houſe of William Kirkland, *at the Head of* South-River,

ONE or Two fine Country-born SLAVES; one of them is a ſober well-behaved Fellow, can handle Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools very well, and is a very good Sawyer; he has alſo been uſed to going by Water, and working on board Ships.

Likewiſe, A Bed, Table, Chairs, and many other Things.

(w3) WILLIAM KIRKLAND.

[illegible] County, *January* 7, 1765.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Prince-Frederick-Town*, on the 8th Day of *October* laſt, a Negro Man named *London*, about 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, ſtammers in his Speech if examined ſtrictly, bow legg'd, and when he talks, one Corner of his Mouth ſtands awry, and is a Cooper and Carpenter by Trade. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, if in the County aforeſaid, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward: If taken 30 Miles from home, Five Pounds: And if out of the Province, Seven Pounds, and reaſonable Charges.

(tf) ROBERT FREELAND.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Solomon Turner*, on *Bush* Creek, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a white colour'd Mare about 13 Years old, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock G.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Swearingen*, about 4 Miles from the Mouth of *Conococheague*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Horſe about 13 Hands high, about 7 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder thus 4, and on the near Buttock thus WN (join'd together); he paces, trots and gallops, has ſome Saddle Spots, his Mane hangs on both Sides, and has a long Switch Tail.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

AS the Copartnerſhip of THOMAS RICHARDSON and COMPANY is now Diſſolved, all Perſons Indebted to the ſaid Company, are deſired to call at their late Store in *Church-Street*, *Annapolis*, and pay off their reſpective Ballances; and thoſe whoſe Accounts are now ſtanding open in their Books, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, by giving Bond and Security, if required; for which longer Indulgence will be given. And thoſe who neglect to comply with ſo moderate a Requeſt, may depend on being Sued without Loſs of Time.

(6w) THOMAS RICHARDSON & Comp.

THE BUSINESS, as uſual, is carried on at the late Store of *Thomas Richardſon* and Company, where may be had all Kinds of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS: Cables, Running Rigging, Anchors, Sail Duck, and all Kinds of Ship Chandlery Ware: Likewiſe, *Weſt-India* Rum by the Hogſhead, old *Madeira* Wine by the Pipe or Hogſhead, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, on very reaſonable Terms.

(6w) STEWART & RICHARDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND adjoining to the Town of *Nottingham*, on *Patuxent* River, in *Prince-George's* County, called *Beanes's Paſture*, containing 220 Acres; whereon is a new Dwelling-Houſe 28 by 26 Feet, finiſhed in a very neat and convenient Manner; a new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet, (under which is a ſmall Stone Cellar), and a Stable. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marſh, which may eaſily be improved to very great Advantage: The other Part is very level, and of a good Soil. The Situation is very convenient for either a Merchant or Tavern Keeper. Alſo a Lot of Ground in the Town of *Nottingham*, whereon is a very good Stone-Houſe 30 Feet ſquare, with a good Store Room, Lumber Room, Compting Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Lodging Room, on the firſt Floor: Above Stairs there is Three good Rooms, compleatly finiſhed, and in good Repair; there is alſo a good Cellar under the Houſe, the full Size thereof, with Three convenient Rooms therein. The Whole to be Sold together, or ſeparate, as the Purchaſer chooſes, for *London* Bills of Exchange, Sterling or Current Money, upon very reaſonable Terms.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of *Colmore Beanes*, late Deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle and diſcharge their reſpective Ballances by the Tenth Day of *February* next; otherwiſe they may depend on being Sued and Warranted, without Reſpect to Perſons.

(tf) WILLIAM BEANES, junior, Executor.

Annapolis, December 10, 1764.

TAKEN out of Mr. *Middleton*'s Houſe, on Friday laſt, a brown Drab Great Coat, pretty much worn, ſplit at the End of the Sleeves, and ſeveral Buttons gone off the Breaſt.

The Perſon, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it may be, can't do leſs than return it from whence he took it, which will greatly oblige the Owner.

Annapolis, Dec. [illegible]

UPON a Petition being preferred to the Worſhipful Juſtices of ANNE-ARUNDEL County, at *November* Court paſt, by THOMAS JOHN HAMMOND, Gent. Praying, that Commiſſion might iſſue to certain Perſons, Impowering them to examine Evidences relating to the Bounds of a Tract of Land called MOUNTAINY NECK, lying in the ſame County, or the Bounds of any other Land or Lands whereon the Bounds of the ſaid Tract may depend, or whereto they may relate, in order to aſcertain and perpetuate the ſame; which Petition being Granted, and a Commiſſion thereupon iſſued, directed to Us the Subſcribers, for that Purpoſe:

We hereby give Notice to all Perſons any Way concerned or Intereſted therein, or whoſe Property may be any ways affected thereby, That we intend to meet on the ſaid Tract, on Tueſday the 22d Day of *January*, at XII o'Clock, in order to Execute the ſaid Commiſſion, that we may make due Return thereof, together with the Depoſitions, ſo that the ſame may be Recorded in perpetual Memory, according to the Directions of the Act of Aſſembly in that Caſe made and provided.

JONAS GREEN,
NATHAN WATERS,
NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON,
FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

*** *N. B.* We purpoſe to meet at Mr. *John Hammond*'s, (Son of the Petitioner) at XI o'Clock on the above-mentioned Day, if the Weather permit: If not, on the firſt proper Day after.

AS I have given up the Buſineſs of STAY-MAKING for ſome Time to Mr. JOSEPH FOARD, This is to requeſt all my old Cuſtomers to ſettle their Accounts, as ſoon as poſſible, that I may have it in my Power to wind up the ſame: And as I have been at Pains to Inſtruct the ſaid FOARD ſufficient to carry on the Buſineſs in the beſt Manner, after acknowledging myſelf obliged to them for their Encouragement to me, I ſhall be very Thankful for the Continuance of their Cuſtom ſtill to him.

(tf) CHARLES WALLACE.

MR. CHARLES WALLACE having given me up his Buſineſs of STAY-MAKING, and furniſhed me with a compleat Aſſortment of GOODS for carrying it on; I hereby give Notice to his Cuſtomers and Others, who ſhall pleaſe to Employ me, That their Orders for STAYS will be Executed in the beſt Manner; and as the Buſineſs cannot be carried on but at a great Expence, I hope they will always contrive me the Money as ſoon as poſſible, after receiving the Stays, as I ſhall allow a conſiderable Abatement in the Prices, for prompt Pay, or Three Months Credit.

(tf) JOSEPH FOARD.

Baltimore-Town, *Dec.* 20, 1764.

ALL Perſons Indebted to OTTEY, COOK, and BARON, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral Accounts before the eighth Day of *February* next, as their Partnerſhip diſſolves on that Day: Thoſe who do not Regard this Notice, will be Sued without delay.

They have on Hand, an Aſſortment of Goods, which they will ſell cheap, in Order to ſettle the Company's Accounts. (6w)

RAN away from the Subſcribers, in the City of *Annapolis*, on Sunday the 21ſt Day of *October* laſt, a Convict Servant Man named *John Clark*, a Blackſmith by Trade, born in the Weſt of *England*, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a large Sore on his Right Leg, which occaſions him to be lame, and his Leg much ſwell'd; he is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, round ſhoulder'd and ſtoops in his Walk, is a luſty Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is black and curls, full faced, and black Eyes; he is about 27 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a new Felt Hat, white Shirt, blue Fearnought Jacket, and [illegible] colour'd Cloth Under-Jacket, a Pair of new Buckſkin Breeches, black Worſted Stockings, and a Pair of grey Yarn ditto, and Country made Shoes; but as he is an artful Villain, he may have procured other Cloathing. It is ſuppoſed he went away in Company with a free Woman, who ſerved her Time with Dr. *John Stevenſon* in *Baltimore-Town*, and perhaps they may paſs for Man & Wife.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive [illegible] Reward, paid by ISAAC HARRIS,

(tf) JONATHAN PINKNEY.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, [illegible] in Prince-George's County, Maryland, [illegible] Parrish Convict Servant [illegible] by Trade a Smoker [illegible] he is a lusty well-ſet [illegible] about 5 Feet 8 Inches high; he has loſt the Fourth Finger of his Left Hand, has a remarkable black Face, which he wears ſhort, and is great with the ſmall Pox, is very talkative and [illegible] fond of ſtrong Liquor. He had on when he went away, a dark Cloth Coat, Check Shirt, and a Pair of Boots. The reſt of his Apparel can't be deſcribed. He carried with him a dark Chestnut Sorrel Horſe, about 13 Hands high. He obtained a Paſs from a Magiſtrate of this County, by making him believe he was a Freeman.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward, ſrom [illegible]

Benjamin [illegible]

Queen-Anne's County, [illegible], Nov. 26.

THIS is to inform the PUBLIC, That WILLIAM KEAN, who had a regular Univerſity Education in Trinity College, Dublin, and has been Employed for many Years in the moſt noted Academies in England and Ireland, has opened School in the above mentioned Place, where young Gentlemen will be Educated in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, the Grecian and Roman Hiſtories, and Antiquities. Likewiſe a proper Writing Maſter attends ſaid School, who Teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Vulgar, Decimal and Duodecimal, Geometry, Planometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Gauging, Italian Book-keeping, Navigation, and the Projection for Horizontal Dials, &c. Any Gentlemen who favours him with the Care of his Children, may be aſſured, that there will be the moſt punctual Care obſerved both as to their Principles of Virtue and Morality, as well as their School Education.

N. B. Until the Dwelling-Houſe is in good Repair for the Reception of Gentlemen to Board and Lodge, there are good and convenient Lodgings near the School.

COMMITTED to the Cuſtody of the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway, and belonging to Col. Philip Lee, in Virginia, a Man about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and had on a light Cloth Great Coat, brown Cloth under Coat, and black Waiſtcoat, Buckſkin Breeches, and a black bob Wig; and ſays his Name is William Ferguſon.

His Maſter is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

ROBERT HEWARD, Jailer.

ALL Perſons who are Indebted to Lawrence Spencer, Eſq; of Liverpool, for Dealings either with Himſelf, or with his late Factors in Maryland, are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances to the Subſcriber, who is properly authoriz'd to receive the ſame.

It is hoped that ſuch Perſons as can pay directly, will, from a Conſideration of the long Indulgence they already have had, make a Point of doing it. And thoſe whoſe Circumſtances are ſuch as to require ſtill ſome further Time, muſt (if they chuſe to avoid being Sued and Warranted) come to the Subſcriber at Piſcataway, and ſettle their Accounts to his Satisfaction, otherwiſe they may depend on Severity being uſed.

I have remaining on Hand for Sale, Fifteen Crates of Fine Stone Ware, conſiſting of Diſhes and Plates, Tea Ware, Mugs, Bowls, &c. &c. Four Tierces of Bottled Beer, about Ten Hundred Weight of Britiſh Refined Sugar, from 15d. to 18d. per Pound, and 20 Dozen of Mens Leather and Womens Stuff Shoes, neat and faſhionable; which I will ſell at a reaſonable Rate, for Caſh or Tobacco.

W. SYDEBOTHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land near Linganore, in Frederick County, called SPARROW'S Recovery, whereon ſome Improvements are made, and Capt. David Boots now Lives.

For Terms apply to the Subſcriber at Mr. Green's, in Annapolis.

THOMAS SPARROW.

To be SOLD, every Cheap, for Ready Money only, at the Shop of William Reid,

LEMONS and Sevile ORANGES, by the Box, Hundred, or Dozen.

RICHARD WESTFIELD.

LOST from the Ship Mary, on Friday the 30th of November laſt, off Hackett's Point, in Two Fathom Water, an ANCHOR, marked on the Shanks, with a ſmall Buoy Rope 7 Fathoms long, a Splice in the Middle, a Cyprus Buoy, and about 12 Fathoms of Cable.

Whoever takes up ſaid Anchor, and will inform Mr. Samuel Middleton at Annapolis, or Mr. William Hall at Londontown Ferry, ſhall be paid a Salvage, with Thanks.

Baltimore-Town, December 27, 1764.

THE Subſcriber gives this Notice to all thoſe of his Cuſtomers who ſtand indebted to him, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debts, to come and ſettle their Accounts with him ſpeedily. As he finds himſelf under the indiſpenſible Neceſſity to put all Accounts, &c. in the Hands of an Attorney, and as he propoſes to take in Pay, at Market Price, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hog-Meat, or in ſhort any Thing Merchantable, he hopes that whoever has any Inclination to Pay, will not fail ſending, in Order to enable him to continue to be

Their humble Servant,

C. WERSTHAL.

RAN away about the Middle of September laſt, from the Subſcriber's Plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, a Country-born Mulatto Fellow called Jack; as he lived ſeveral Years on Poplar-Iſland, he is known to moſt People who have uſed the Bay; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a long crooked Noſe, one of his Hands has been burned by Gunpowder, he is much given to Liquor, and when Drunk is very talkative and quarrelſome; he was ſeen at Mr. Black's Quarter about 8 Weeks ago, where he told them he was going towards Choptank, and ſhould paſs for a Freeman.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward. All Skippers, and Maſters of Veſſels, are forewarned carrying him off at their Peril; and in Caſe he ſhould be carried off, any Perſon giving Information thereof, ſhall, upon Conviction of the Offender, receive THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

CHA. CARROLL.

WINDOW GLASS,
AT THE
MEDICINAL STORE,
IN
Baltimore-Town,
BY
JOHN BOYD, & Company,
WITH
Drugs, Chymicals, Galenicals, Perfumery, Grocery, Patent Medicines, Paints, Court Plaiſter;
ROB of LEMONS,
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

At the ſaid Store is put up in the neateſt Manner, and with the greateſt Care,

THE NEW MEDICINE CHEST,

Which, to thoſe that have already tried, has given the greateſt Satisfaction. The Directions are printed, and have been well approved of by ſome of the firſt Phyſicians on the Continent. As we purpoſe to apply our whole Attention to this Buſineſs, (the firſt of the Kind in the Province) and ſhall conſtantly keep a full and compleat Aſſortment of every Thing in our Way, we hope thereby to merit the Encouragement of the Public.

We ſhall Import regularly twice a Year; but if we ſhould run ſhort of any Articles before the Arrival of our Importation, we ſhall ſupply ſuch Deficiency from our Drug-Store in Philadelphia, as there are weekly Opportunities from thence to this Place; ſo that our Cuſtomers may always depend on having their Orders compleatly executed, without any Difference of Price.

N. B. Conveyance as uſual, by Way of Meſſieurs Middleton and Reith.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

December 4th, 1764.

WHEREAS on or about the 15th Day of September laſt, the Schooner Success, [illegible] Maſter, ſailed from Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, bound for Annapolis in Maryland, with part of a Cargo of Mackrell and dry'd Cod Fiſh; and on the 21ſt of the ſaid Month, September, it appears that the ſaid Schooner Succeſs arrived at Newport, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland; where a certain John Eales, a Mariner on board, and One-half Owner of the ſaid Schooner Succeſs, contrived Means to get Poſſeſſion of the Regiſter, and Cuſtom-Houſe Papers of the ſaid Veſſel; and then, as it is ſuppoſed, diſcharged the ſaid Daniel [illegible] from the further Command of her; and ſhipped a certain Jonathan Nichols, of Newport, aforeſaid, as Navigator: And on or about the 28th Day of September aforeſaid, the ſaid Schooner Succeſs (the ſaid John Eales being named Maſter) ſailed from Newport, and as he alledged, bound for the Iſland of Nantucket, to get a Freight of Oil for Saint [illegible] Delaware; but it does not appear that the ſaid Schooner Succeſs has been at either of the two laſt mentioned Ports, nor has ſhe ever arrived at Annapolis in Maryland, to which Place the ſaid John Eales was under an Engagement to comply with the Terms of a Bottomry Bill, entered into by the ſaid Eales, with Edmund Rutland of Annapolis, Owner of the other half of the ſaid Schooner, nor has any Information been received of the ſaid Schooner Succeſs, ſince her ſailing from Newport as aforeſaid.

Wherefore, from theſe and other Circumſtances, there is Reaſon to apprehend, that the ſaid John Eales, fraudulently intends to carry off the ſaid Schooner, to evade the Diſcharge of the Bottomry Bill, and to defraud the ſaid Edmund Rutland of his Right and Property in and unto the other Half of the ſaid Schooner, and to convert the Same and the Cargo to his own Uſe.

All Cuſtom-Houſe Officers in any of his Majeſty's Dominions, and all other Perſons whatſoever, are requeſted and deſired to uſe all lawful Means to apprehend and detect the ſaid John Eales in his fraudulent Deſigns, if in their Power; and appear for me the Subſcriber Edmund Rutland, ſo that my Intereſt and Property in the ſaid Schooner, and her Cargo, may be ſecured to me: And any Perſon ſo apprehending the ſaid John Eales, and the above Schooner, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above mentioned Reward, and they are deſired to ſend Intelligence to Boyle Meredith, Merchant in Philadelphia, or to me Edmund Rutland, in Annapolis in Maryland.

DESCRIPTION of the Schooner SUCCESS:

Built in Virginia, about 18 Months ſince; ſquare ſterned, and much rake, ſtraight ſtem'd, a [illegible] Head, a ſquare Tuck, two Hatch-ways, and Forecaſtle, her Top Timbers Mulberry chiefly, Burthen about 40 Tons, being about 40 Feet Keel ſtraight; about 13 or 14 Beam, and about 5 or 6 Feet Depth in the Hold, a ſhort Quarter Deck, and a ſhoal Waiſt, knee deep, and is an extraordinary faſt ſailing Veſſel; ſhe was condemned at a Court of Vice Admiralty held at Annapolis, the 21ſt of July laſt, the Regiſter dated July 23d, 1764. at Annapolis, granted and ſigned by his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of Maryland, and Benedict Calvert, Eſq; Collector, to John Eales, and Edmund Rutland, the ſaid Eales, being mentioned in the Regiſter as Maſter, but in a few Days after the Date of the Regiſter, John Pitt was certified as Maſter by the Collector aforeſaid.

DESCRIPTION OF JOHN EALES.

A tall Well-ſet Fellow, between 20 and 30 Years of Age, born in Virginia, or North-Carolina, uſually wears a white Cap, ſometimes a Wig, his Hair yellow Colour, and hangs down his Neck, a down look, and light grey Eyes.

N. B. He may probably change his Name, and the Veſſel's Name likewiſe, by getting a new Regiſter.

P. S. As it behoves every honeſt Man to contribute all in his Power, towards detecting and bringing to condign Puniſhment ſuch atrocious Villainies, it is requeſted that the reſpective Printers, into whoſe Hands this Relation may fall, will give the ſame a Place in their weekly Papers.

EDMUND RUTLAND.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by Jonas Green and William Rind, in Charles-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. and 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 5s. the Firſt Week, and 1s. each Time after: And Long Ones in Proportion.